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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALKER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 28, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK WALKER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, when the Supreme Court ruled in 2013 to invalidate the preclearance formula in the original Voting Rights Act, it issued a challenge to Congress to pass an updated one. That is a challenge Congress must accept. Until Congress acts, millions will continue to face barriers at the ballot box.

On April 18, The New York Times editorial board highlighted the disturbing and flawed argument that preclearance

is no longer necessary. Obviously, the Congress of the United States found otherwise.

The editorial stated: "This process . . . stopped hundreds of discriminatory new laws from taking effect, and deterred lawmakers from introducing countless more."

The process to which they were referring was the preclearance process that the Supreme Court threw out. The editors cited a new study that analyzed more than 4,000 rights cases.

They write again: "The study provides the most wide-ranging empirical evidence yet that Congress was amply justified in finding that voting discrimination remains concentrated in the covered States and regions."

When we reauthorized the Voting Rights Act in 2006, Mr. Speaker, we did so with an overwhelming vote of 390-33 in the House. In the Senate, Mr. Speaker, it was 98-0. There was no confusion, there was no doubt in the minds of the Congress of the United States, and that bill was signed by President George Bush. It was an overwhelmingly bipartisan conclusion that preclearance was still necessary some 45 years after the passage of the Voting Rights Act.

This has traditionally been an issue that brings Democrats and Republicans together, and I am proud to have co-sponsored a bipartisan compromise bill sponsored by Republican former chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, JIM SENSENBRENNER, who was the sponsor and chairman of the committee when the reauthorization was effected in 2006.

The bill that we have introduced, called the Voting Rights Amendments Act, with Republican former chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, JIM SENSENBRENNER, and Ranking Member JOHN CONYERS, as well as JOHN LEWIS—great hero of the civil rights movement—that would answer the Supreme Court with an updated preclearance formula, as they suggested. In fact, in

the past 2 years since the Court's ruling, we have seen a resurgence of efforts to limit when and where minorities can vote.

The editorial goes on to say, Mr. Speaker: "Voting discrimination no longer takes the form of literacy tests and poll taxes. Instead, it is embodied in voter-ID laws, the closing of polling places in minority neighborhoods, the elimination of early-voting days and hours, and much more."

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will take up a bill to restore the Voting Rights Act without delay and crack down on these discriminatory practices that only serve to weaken our democracy by excluding millions of voices that deserve to be heard.

2015 is the 50-year anniversary of the passing and signing of the Voting Rights Act. That act was achieved only after some died, many bled, and a large number participated in the march from Selma to Montgomery.

That galvanized American public opinion and led the Congress to pass one of the most significant civil rights and democratic rights bills of its history. Congress has the responsibility to act and act now.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, let me remind the Members of the Congress that I discussed this with the majority leader. The majority leader indicated that we would have discussions about bringing Voting Rights Act to the floor, as did I and Mr. Cantor, his predecessor as majority leader.

I look forward to those discussions to facilitate and to speed the bringing to the floor of the bipartisan restoration of the protections in the Voting Rights Act amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I will insert into the RECORD the editorial reference.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 18, 2015]

VOTING RIGHTS, BY THE NUMBERS

When the Supreme Court struck down the heart of the Voting Rights Act in 2013, its main argument was that the law was outdated.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Discrimination against minority voters may have been pervasive in the 1960s when the law was passed, Chief Justice John Roberts Jr. wrote, but “nearly 50 years later, things have changed dramatically.” In this simplistic account, the law was still punishing states and local governments for sins they supposedly stopped committing years ago.

The chief justice’s destructive cure for this was to throw out the formula Congress devised in 1965 that required all or parts of 16 states with long histories of overt racial discrimination in voting, most in the South, to get approval from the federal government for any proposed change to their voting laws. This process, known as preclearance, stopped hundreds of discriminatory new laws from taking effect, and deterred lawmakers from introducing countless more.

But Chief Justice Roberts, writing for a 5–4 majority, invalidated the formula because “today’s statistics tell an entirely different story.”

Well, do they? A comprehensive new study by a historian of the Voting Rights Act provides a fresh trove of empirical evidence to refute that assertion. The study by J. Morgan Kousser, a professor of history and social science at the California Institute of Technology, examines more than 4,100 voting-rights cases, Justice Department inquiries, settlements and changes to laws in response to the threat of lawsuits around the country where the final result favored minority voters.

It found that from 1957 until 2013, more than 90 percent of these legal “events” occurred in jurisdictions that were required to preclear their voting changes. The study also provides evidence that the number of successful voting-rights suits has gone down in recent years, not because there is less discrimination, but because several Supreme Court decisions have made them harder to win.

Mr. Kousser acknowledges that the law’s formula, created without the benefit of years of data, was a “blunt tool” that focused on voter turnout and clearly discriminatory practices like literacy tests. Still, he says, the statistics show that for almost a half century it “succeeded in accurately homing in on the counties where the vast majority of violations would take place.”

Members of Congress had seen some of this data in 2006 when, by a near-unanimous vote, they reauthorized the Voting Rights Act for 25 years. In fact, the legislative record contained more than 15,000 pages of evidence documenting the continuation of ever-evolving racially discriminatory voting practices, particularly in the areas covered by the preclearance requirement.

But the Roberts opinion showed no interest in actual data. Nor did it seem to matter that the law was already adapting to current conditions: Every one of the more than 200 jurisdictions that asked to be removed from the preclearance list was successful, because each showed it was not discriminating.

Instead, the court said the coverage formula had to be struck down because it failed to target precisely all areas with voting rights violations in the country.

Mr. Kousser’s study does not solve this problem, in part because there is no easy way to compare discrimination in places that are under a federal microscope with those that are not. But the study provides the most wide-ranging empirical evidence yet that Congress was amply justified in finding that voting discrimination remains concentrated in the covered states and regions. In other words, the tactics may have changed, but the story remains largely the same. Voting discrimination no longer takes the form of literacy tests and poll taxes. In-

stead, it is embodied in voter-ID laws, the closing of polling places in minority neighborhoods, the elimination of early-voting days and hours, and much more.

The Supreme Court suggested that Congress could fix the law by updating the coverage formula to more closely reflect where violations are occurring today—and a bipartisan bill introduced in 2014 and reintroduced this year has done just that. So far it has gone nowhere because most Republicans oppose it. Even if it were to pass, there is no guarantee it would survive before a Supreme Court that is highly skeptical of any race-conscious efforts to reduce discrimination.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department and private groups are doing what they can to combat the flood of new discriminatory laws with the surviving provisions of the Voting Rights Act. But without preclearance requirements for places with the worst records on racial discrimination, they will always be a few steps behind.

AMERICAN ANGELS OF MERCY IN SYRIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last year, a National Geographic photographer captured 5,000 desperate people navigating their way through a sandstorm, then eventually breaking through a barbed wire for safety through the border into Turkey. They were among the roughly 11 million Syrians who have now been displaced from their homes over the past 4 years.

The rich, the poor, the elderly, and the children, Christians, Muslims, they all share a new identity: a war refugee. Though they may be alive, many of them have little hope for a better life.

A Syrian mother and a refugee under World Vision’s refugee program said she and her family lived in a small apartment and they were happy before the war; they were never envious of anyone, but after living in a tent with some 25 other families in Bekaa Valley, Lebanon, she now envies even the dead in Syria.

Unable to work because it is illegal, the more than 3.8 million refugees in neighboring countries wonder every day if they will be given aid to feed their kids. Safe places where children can go to learn, laugh, and play don’t exist. Parents worry that their children might also join the ranks of ISIS, become victims of child labor or forced marriage.

A 14-year-old girl who participated in Save the Children’s programs in Jordan had been married off by her father, not because he loved her less, but because it was one less mouth to feed in the family. Young girls like this one are torn within their identity. They wonder whether they should be playing with fellow children or must be a wife.

For the 7 million people internally displaced in Syria—7 million, that is bigger than New York City—those people face a double-edged sword every day because they may be killed by Assad’s monsters or by the rebels. In June 2012, government forces executed

entire families in front of one another and their neighbors.

Ten-year-old Fatima stood bravely before the soldiers with \$2 in her hand, asking to spare the life of her 11-month-old baby brother, Mattessem. They still shot. The bullet went through Mattessem and killed their mother. Out of a family of 25, only Mattessem, Fatima, the father, and the grandfather survived those executions.

Assad kills his people indiscriminately with barrel bombs that are embedded with chlorine and with shrapnel. These attacks bring scores of victims into the already overworked makeshift hospitals in Syria; 175 of these hospitals have been hit by barrel bombs by Assad.

Dr. Sahloul, a Chicago doctor and head of the Syrian American Medical Society, has become one of the dozens of American doctors who have helped the wounded in this war. He has risked being arrested, tortured, and even killed for aiding the opposition. He has treated victims of these barrel bomb attacks and has shared with my committee a young boy’s vivid account of the attack.

Instead of drawing a sun and animals, this child drew people with their legs severed—severed from their bodies—bloody, and tears in the eyes of the victim. These children have had the first years shrouded in war. They have been deprived of a childhood stolen by war.

We are all made the same way, no matter what we look like or where we live, and deep down in our soul, all of us, even these Syrian refugees, just want to be free.

For every day the reign of terror continues, the colossal number of 12.2 million Syrians who are in dire need of humanitarian assistance continues to grow. U.S. Government-funded programming is working to meet this need. U.S.-based nongovernment organizations, both religious and secular, are doing great work inside Syria and the surrounding region to address the many needs of the displaced.

American funding has provided lifesaving food and essential items for several hundred thousand people inside the constantly bombarded city of Aleppo. Dozens of medical facilities throughout Syria are providing trauma and primary health care, as well as much-needed psychological and social support. Child-friendly spaces are set up in a safe place for children to receive support, to learn, and to play.

Mr. Speaker, war is hell, and the non-combatant citizens are the ones who suffer from this hellish violence. Until the war in Syria is over, the lifesaving humanitarian care done by these American angels of mercy give hope to millions of refugees.

We thank these selfless people that help those affected by this war in Syria.

And that is just the way it is.

CORINTHIAN COLLEGES AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CLASS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, next month, almost 4 million students will graduate from college, but on Monday, more than 16,000 students—students who have sacrificed countless hours and resources—were robbed of the opportunity to achieve this goal.

These students are the victims of Corinthian Colleges, which closed its doors yesterday amidst ongoing State and Federal investigations regarding the school's fraudulent and predatory recruiting tactics. Corinthian's closure marks the end of one of the Nation's largest for-profit colleges, an industry wrought with fraud and deception.

The story of Corinthian starts with the rising cost of college, combined with repeated cuts to other affordable public educational options like community college or HBCUs. The combination of these factors led to the explosive growth of a for-profit college industry that quickly began to prey on low-income, minority, and veteran students by enticing them with the false promise of a quality education and good jobs. These promises were simply untrue.

Corinthian repeatedly misrepresented the quality of its programs and lied about the job placement rates of its graduates. By doing so, Corinthian lured in the country's most vulnerable student populations, whose Federal loan and grant dollars were used to line the pockets of its CEO, investors, and shareholders.

As a result, Corinthian and the for-profit college industry as a whole absorbed one-quarter of all the Federal student aid, more than \$30 billion annually. During the Great Recession, Corinthian alone nearly doubled its revenue due to the enrollment of millions of vulnerable unemployed workers who were even more susceptible to the enticing offer of a quality education and future employment.

Make no mistake, these people preyed on at-risk students and workers. They took advantage of the next generation of America's leaders, and they used the economic distress and uncertainty our young people were dealing with for their own economic gain.

As Corinthian continued its deceptive practices, the school had 162 failing academic programs, more than any other for-profit college in the country.

□ 1215

During this Congress, I have continued my lifetime of work on this subject, which began in the California General Assembly. I have repeatedly called on the Department of Education to close Corinthian and offer full loan forgiveness for all its students. Last month, I was proud to endorse the Co-

rinthian 100 and their efforts to obtain full debt relief.

Today, joined by my Senate colleague, Democratic Whip DICK DURBIN, I am introducing the CLASS Act, a piece of legislation that will help restore students' legal rights against for-profit institutions.

We need this for a key reason. As Corinthian knowingly deceived its students, it also included in its enrollment agreements provisions that limited students' access to courts and shielded Corinthian from liability for its misconduct. These included mandatory arbitration and measures that prohibited students from joining together to form a class action lawsuit.

As a result, even though Corinthian Colleges has closed its doors, students are still suffering because they do not have a legal outlet to address their harms.

If students are to receive any relief, they are at the mercy of the Department of Education and the good faith of Corinthian Colleges itself, the same institution that has already deceived them and saddled them with debt.

The CLASS Act attempts to remedy this problem by prohibiting any school receiving Federal funding from including any restrictions on students' ability to pursue legal claims against it in court.

Essentially, this bill serves as the students' strongest line of defense against any future fraudulent conduct by restoring their rights to have their day in court.

I encourage all of my colleagues to take a stand against the practices of Corinthian Colleges and other predatory for-profit institutions by supporting this legislation and fighting for our students' right to an honest, quality education.

Mr. Speaker and Members, we still have a lot of for-profit colleges out there that are treating our students in the same manner that Corinthian has—deceiving them—and who are guilty of fraud.

We must take responsibility in this Congress to protect our students.

RAISE THE WAGE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this is an important and significant week here in the Hall of the people's House because, this week, we are going to be introducing the Raise the Wage Act.

This argument has been going on for quite some time now; yet, frustratingly, despite all the time and energy that has been focused on this issue, the Federal minimum wage still has not been raised in almost a decade.

Depending on what measure of inflation you use, the minimum wage in real dollars is either at its lowest level in 50 years or its lowest level in 70

years. Either way is bad for American workers.

I want to particularly combat the perception some have that all minimum wage workers are teenagers. Actually, the average age of a minimum wage worker is 33 years old.

Any time you go into the local McDonald's or Burger King in my neighborhood, you can see in person that we are dealing with not just teen workers, but many who are in their thirties, forties, fifties, and many seniors who need to work in order to supplement their income.

I also want to highlight this important fact: 18.7 million children—almost 19 million children—are supported by parents who work full time at minimum wage jobs.

We are not talking about a government handout. We are not talking about helping those who aren't attempting to help themselves. We are talking about making sure a fair day's work actually pays. We are talking about rewarding hard-working Americans.

By the way, if you don't work a minimum wage job—you are just an ordinary taxpayer—you, too, would benefit from increasing the minimum wage.

Here is why. We have, right now in America, the highest percentage of minimum wage workers who are currently getting government assistance—food stamps, Medicaid, and other sorts of programs—because, despite working full time, they make so little, they qualify for government assistance.

By raising their wage, we would decrease the poverty rate and decrease the amount of money needed to be spent on public assistance programs.

Mr. Speaker, this is an issue about fairness; it is an issue about justice, but it is also an issue about what kind of an America we believe in, one that rewards hard work, one that rewards those who are going to work every day and working for a living, or one that just says the wealthiest one-tenth of 1 percent can continue to grow at the greatest rate of income in American history, while the other 70 percent of Americans are losing their share of income. That is wrong.

We believe in an America in which those who work hard and play by the rules should benefit. One way of ensuring this will happen is raising the minimum wage now.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCCARTHY) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. Jim Birchfield, First Presbyterian Church, Houston, Texas, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we give You thanks for the gift of this new day and for the promise that You are with us. Thank You for Your grace, Your love, and the many blessings that are ours through You.

Forgive us for falling short of Your grace and Your call upon our lives, and help us to walk humbly, serve graciously, and lead righteously.

Guide this body today in the work that You have called them to. Grant strength, wisdom, courage, and compassion to the leadership and to each Member of this House, the Senate, our President, and all the leaders of our government.

Finally, we pray for our Nation. Grant us peace and unity. Call out the best in us, and help us to care for and serve the least of those among us.

Bless these leaders, that they might be a blessing to the world.

To Your glory, Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LOWENTHAL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND DR. JIM BIRCHFIELD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to be here today to watch my father-in-law, the Reverend Dr. Jim Birchfield, speak in the House this afternoon.

Reverend Dr. Jim Birchfield is a man whom I have known over the past nearly decade that I have known my wife and her family. They are here with us in the gallery this afternoon. He is a man of utmost integrity who has devoted his life to, as he said, serving those among us that are most in need.

Through his ministry at First Presbyterian Church and, prior to that, in Newport Beach, California, and the Greater Los Angeles area, he and his family have consistently dedicated

themselves to spreading the Word of God and making sure that we, as a community and a country, remain focused on those who need our help most.

He has spread that Word throughout the entire world, from Sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt, and Malawi, to recent trips to Israel, and literally the world over, as he continues to expand his ministry and touch those who are in need of additional services.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful today to be with my father-in-law, Reverend Dr. Birchfield, and to have this moment to share with him and his family this morning.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under the leadership of Senator CORNYN and Senator WYDEN, the Senate has unanimously passed the bipartisan Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act. This bill will help stop modern-day slavery here in America. The House has passed a similar bill under the sponsorship of CAROLYN MALONEY and myself.

We have acknowledged international human trafficking for years. Now, we acknowledge and put sufficient resources behind the fight against the buying and selling of human beings. Slavery in America is not going to be tolerated.

The bill penalizes traffickers and buyers. Mr. Speaker, buyers have escaped the long arm of the law for too long. The bill also treats trafficking victims as victims and not criminals.

We can no longer deny the scourge of rape and abuse of our children. I strongly encourage the House leadership to immediately bring up the Senate compromise, Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, for a vote.

Victims are people, too. Let it be known that America's kids are not for sale, and woe be to anyone that sells them or buys them in the marketplace of slavery.

And that is just the way it is.

BLACK APRIL

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, the fall of Saigon ended the war in Vietnam and began the journey for hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese who were forced to flee their land for foreign shores like America.

This April, we remember those Vietnamese, Americans, and their allies who lost their lives in Vietnam and for the many thousands of boat people who perished while fleeing Vietnam on the "journey to freedom."

Today, in communities throughout our Nation, Vietnamese Americans

contribute daily to the tapestry that we call American life.

On this 40th anniversary of Black April, we also cannot forget the continuing struggle in Vietnam for democracy, freedom, and basic human rights.

Today, I am introducing a resolution commemorating this historic event, remembering those who gave their lives, and honoring the Vietnamese community in the United States.

CLEAN POWER PLAN IN MINNESOTA

(Mr. EMMER of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EMMER of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise awareness about the questionable requirements the State of Minnesota has been given by the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Power Plan.

The Clean Power Plan mandates that Minnesota reduce carbon emissions for power plants by 41 percent by the year 2030, while requiring lower reductions in other States. The EPA has failed to recognize and credit Minnesota for already decreasing its emissions by 13 percent between 2005 and 2011.

Not only is this plan patently unfair to Minnesotans, but it will hurt consumers across our Nation. Electricity prices will increase for many businesses and families, disproportionately impacting those who are already struggling to make ends meet.

Additionally, according to the Cato Institute, the plan will only reduce the average worldwide temperature by about two-hundredths of a degree Celsius, and that will take almost 100 years.

I encourage the EPA to reconsider the Clean Power Plan, while keeping in mind the work many States have already done on their own to reduce emissions.

TRIBUTE TO EARL HARGROVE

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I will place a statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD paying tribute to the memory of my dear friend, Earl Hargrove, who passed earlier this month.

Earl was a very respected figure in Maryland's Fifth District; in Maryland; and, indeed, nationally. He built a successful specialty decorations and event planning business and served our Nation in the Marine Corps.

Everyone has seen Earl Hargrove's work in America because he did many of the inaugural floats for our Presidents; so when you watched television, you were watching the work of Earl Hargrove, his family, and coworkers.

I am honored to celebrate his life and legacy today, and I hope my colleagues will join me in offering condolences to Earl's wife of six decades, Gloria Love

Hargrove, and to his children and grandchildren.

MARRIAGE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, on this day that the Supreme Court is hearing oral arguments on marriage, I want to read a quote.

I believe marriage is not just a bond but a sacred bond between a man and a woman . . . I am committed to the sanctity of marriage, to the fundamental bedrock principle that exists between a man and a woman, going back into the mists of history as one of the foundational institutions of history and humanity and civilization . . . its primary, principal role during those millennia has been the raising and socializing of children for the society into which they become adults . . . Every State reserves the right to refuse to recognize a marriage performed in another State if that marriage would violate the State's public policy.

Indeed, the Supreme Court has long held that no State can be forced to recognize any marriage. That is what the case law has held . . . the Supreme Court has historically held that States do not have to recognize laws of other States that offend their public policy, it is assumed that any challenge would be futile.

Mr. Speaker, that was Hillary Clinton in 2004. She was right.

THANK A NURSE

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize all the hard-working nurses across America.

Nursing is our country's largest healthcare profession. There are more than 3.1 million registered nurses working on the front lines with patients across the country.

Beyond working in hospitals, nurses work at private practices, public health agencies, primary care clinics, home health care, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.

Nurses perform a number of important duties. They are a pillar of our healthcare system and are vital in creating a healthier America. An increased emphasis on preventative care means nurses will become even more important in the future.

Nurses do important and fantastic work and are an integral part of our healthcare system. If you know a nurse—or the next time you see one—thank them for what they do.

CONGRATULATING THE WILKES CENTRAL LADY EAGLES

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the Wilkes Central High School women's basketball team, which recently won the North Carolina 2A State championship. It is the first NCHSAA State championship in the program's history.

The Lady Eagles fought hard in the final minutes to beat Kinston High School 44-41 for the win. MVP Laken Blackburn had 15 points to lead the team. Kailey McNeil added 9 points and 19 rebounds. Amber Godfrey had 7 points, and Kamre Gibbs added 6 points, including two free throws with 6.7 seconds left to seal the win. Brooke Bentley scored 5, and Maegan McUmbert hit two crucial free throws in the fourth quarter.

I commend these young athletes and head coach Scott Waugh, who led them on their winning campaign, and wish the team continuing success in future seasons.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN AND BOARD MEMBER OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) laid before the House the following communication from Porter J. Goss, chairman and board member of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS,
Washington, DC, April 21, 2015.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby notify you of my resignation as Chairman and Board Member of The Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), effective immediately.

As you may recall, I have been serving as Co-Chair of The OCE Board since the inception of the office in 2008. The guidelines established by H. Res. 895 show my term should not exceed eight (8) years. An Alternate Member currently serves on the Board to fill vacancy.

Co-Chairman David Skaggs and I believe the purposes of H. Res. 895 are best served by staggering the timing of replacement of each of the Co-Chairs. Therefore, I have begun to transition to other areas of public service and private activity.

Please be assured I consider it an honor and privilege to have experienced this appointment on behalf of The House of Representatives.

Kindest regards,

PORTER J. GOSS.

REAPPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2702 and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress:

Mr. Jeffrey W. Thomas, Columbus, Ohio

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

RAUL HECTOR CASTRO PORT OF ENTRY

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1075) to designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at First Street and Pan American Avenue in Douglas, Arizona, as the "Raul Hector Castro Port of Entry".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1075

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RAUL HECTOR CASTRO PORT OF ENTRY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at First Street and Pan American Avenue in Douglas, Arizona, shall be known and designated as the "Raul Hector Castro Port of Entry".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the port of entry referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Raul Hector Castro Port of Entry".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1075 currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at First Street and Pan American Avenue in Douglas, Arizona, as the Raul Hector Castro Port of Entry.

Raul Hector Castro was a distinguished public servant who served in both elected and nonelected public services, in offices such as the Governor of Arizona and a United States Ambassador.

Mr. Castro was the first Mexican American to be elected Governor of Arizona, and he served as United States Ambassador to Bolivia, El Salvador, and Argentina. He will be remembered with respect for his lifelong dedication and his many contributions to his country.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and thank him for bringing this to our attention and for being the author of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin and the leadership on the other side of the aisle for expediting this particular request—I am very appreciative—and to all the members of the Arizona delegation for their concurrence with this designation.

I am proud to offer this bill today to recognize a man that not only led a tremendous life of public service, but served as a personal hero to many of us in Arizona, as well as the Nation.

His story is one worth sharing. By designating the Douglas Port of Entry as the Raul Hector Castro Port of Entry, we will ensure the story continues to be memorialized and told; and in the future, when a revitalized port is designated for Douglas, Arizona, it will continue to bear his name.

Mr. Castro was the embodiment of the American Dream and, despite all the odds, he proved that, with perseverance and courage, all dreams can be achieved.

Mr. Castro's story, like many Americans today, begins south of the border. Born June 12, 1916, in Cananea, Mexico, Mr. Castro grew up in Arizona and graduated from Douglas High School.

He was the second youngest in a family of 12 children. His father was a union leader forced out of Mexico for organizing the mine in Cananea. His father died when Castro was only 12 years old, and his mother became a midwife to feed the family.

Growing up on the U.S.-Mexico border near Douglas, Arizona, Castro learned many life lessons, especially when it came to the issues of prejudice and injustice. He often spoke of walking 5 miles to a segregated school while White children rode a bus to another school.

He was keenly aware of the difference in the quality of jobs available to men and women that looked like him. This early prejudice and discrimination ul-

timately became his enduring motivation.

A moment engraved in his memory is when, despite not being able to properly pronounce his name, Castro realized his grammar school teacher truly cared for him and wanted him to be a good student. Castro embraced this encouragement and became an even more determined student than he was.

A stellar student, an athlete, his enthusiasm continued through college. After graduation, after being denied a teaching job because of his race, he went on to work in the field picking sugar beets and at the Douglas mining smelter, where he was paid half the wages of his White counterparts.

Still undeterred, he landed a job with the U.S. Consulate in the border city of Agua Prieta, Mexico. Then, despite being told it was impossible, he fought to enter law school and eventually graduated with a J.D. from the University of Arizona. He excelled and went on to be the first elected Mexican American county attorney and, later, the first Mexican American judge in the Pima County Superior Court.

This was just the beginning of Castro's improbable journey. He went on to serve as U.S. Ambassador to three Latin American countries. Lyndon Johnson sent him to El Salvador and Bolivia, where he stayed for a short time under President Nixon before returning to Arizona and making the first of two bids for Governor.

After two of the closest gubernatorial elections in State history, Castro once again trumped all odds and became the State's first Latino elected to serve as Governor. He defeated his opponent by less than 1 percentage point and recalls being 4,000 votes behind until the Navajo voters' ballots were counted, and that turned out to be the margin of his victory. Castro served 2½ years as Governor before resigning, when President Carter asked him to be Ambassador to Argentina.

Let me quote directly from Raul Castro's memoir published in 2009, appropriately entitled, "Adversity Is My Angel."

The introduction starts:

Raul H. Castro's unlikely but distinguished professional career suggests that the adversity inherent in his humble beginnings only hardened his resolve and strengthened his determination. He was born into grinding poverty and minority status on the U.S.-Mexico border, but eventually overcame these obstacles to become, among other titles, Arizona's first Hispanic Governor. Castro's story, which suggests much about the human spirit and the hope of the American Dream, is one that ought to be told.

In that introduction, it continues:

Yet, in spite of such a disadvantaged beginning, Castro found a way to get an education and embark on his path to the prominent positions that he held in his lifetime, beginning as a teacher, then a lawyer, then a Pima County Attorney, Superior Court Judge, the Governor of Arizona, an American Ambassador to El Salvador, Bolivia, and Argentina. Though Castro suffered innumerable instances of social and racial discrimination, he overcame institutional and personal prejudice to attain the life he deserved.

Raul Castro's career and service serve as dual role models, not only for Mexican Americans, but for all Americans.

He said:

At the time I moved to Tucson, just after the cessation of hostilities in World War II, the public school system was instrumental in the subordination, rather than the advancement, of Mexican students. They were put in vocational classes and discouraged from attending college.

I decided, what a terrible waste of brain power.

In Governor Castro's own words, he said at the time: "I intended to take a different track and buck that trend."

Indeed, he did buck that trend and opened a new path in public service for many of us, including myself. Castro credits the challenges faced to shaping his character and understood that education was the ultimate path to a better life. To him, the far most important part of the legacy was to inspire Mexican American children and all children to aspire to do great things, even in the face of adversity.

Even in his nineties, Castro continued to work with underrepresented and poor students to encourage them to pursue higher education, to get their education, and to use the obstacles as motivation to make their life better for others.

This bill recognizes an extraordinary pioneer that dedicated his life to public service and to the fight for equality. I appreciate the support of the entire Arizona House delegation for honoring this American legend.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0).

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1075.

I would like to begin by thanking my good friend, Congressman GRIJALVA, and the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding their time and for authoring this important legislation.

Governor Raul Castro was a trailblazing figure in Arizona history, and renaming the city of Douglas port of entry in his honor is a fitting tribute to all that he did for our State and its people.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Castro was the first Mexican American Governor of our fine State. He also served as Ambassador to Argentina, Bolivia, and El Salvador.

Governor Castro paved the way for a new generation of politically active Latinos and immigrants who followed in his footsteps and fought to make their voices heard. He played an important role in the history of Arizona and of the Latino rights movement, and we will be forever indebted to him for his work on behalf of our community.

Governor Castro devoted his entire life to public service. He saw that Latinos in Arizona needed a voice, and he accepted that challenge. He worked tirelessly to encourage Hispanics to get involved and participate in our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Castro is an inspiration to Arizonans and Latinos in public service throughout this country.

I want to thank, again, Congressman GRIJALVA for his tremendous work on this legislation, and I urge its passage.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers. Let me thank my colleague, Mr. GALLEGOS, for his support and his eloquent statements. And to Mr. RYAN, thank you again for expediting and having this vote today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I will just simply say I congratulate the Arizona delegation for bringing this bipartisan bill to the floor. It is a fitting tribute to a man who has an important place in history.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1075.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SISTER ANN KEEFE POST OFFICE

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 651) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 820 Elmwood Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island, as the "Sister Ann Keefe Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 651

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SISTER ANN KEEFE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 820 Elmwood Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island, shall be known and designated as the "Sister Ann Keefe Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Sister Ann Keefe Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 651, introduced by Representative DAVID CICILLINE, for the purpose of designating the United States Postal Service located at 820 Elmwood Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island, as the Sister Ann Keefe Post Office.

Sister Ann Keefe was a dedicated public servant and a community activist who touched the lives of many, many people in Providence, Rhode Island. In fact, for over 30 years, Sister Keefe led the Social Justice ministry at St. Michael's church. She was instrumental in founding nearly two dozen community organizations.

Unfortunately, Sister Keefe passed away from cancer earlier this year, on January 18, at the young age of 62.

□ 1615

Sister Keefe will be remembered for her incredible ability to get things done and to turn an idea into reality. She will be remembered for her many accomplishments and as an example of selfless and faithful service.

Naming a postal facility for Sister Ann Keefe in the community that she served and lived in for so many years will help memorialize her dedication to the people of Providence and encourage others to follow her example of public service. So I urge Members to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his kind words with respect to Sister Ann Keefe.

I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 651, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 820 Elmwood Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island, as the Sister Ann Keefe Post Office.

Sister Ann, who passed away on January 18 of this year, was a dedicated activist for the poor and disenfranchised, an advocate for nonviolence, a champion of social justice and equal opportunity, and a beloved member of the Rhode Island community.

Sister Ann was born in Warren, Massachusetts, in 1952 to a large family. A dedicated Catholic, Sister Ann joined the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1982 after first earning a master's degree in social work from Fordham University. Sister Ann spent the next 33 years of her life in service at St. Michael the Archangel Church in south Providence and left an indelible mark on Rhode Island that will not be forgotten.

Sister Ann was instrumental in the founding and development of over 22 organizations that aimed to improve the lives of members of the community most in need. These organizations included the Institute for the Study and Practice of Nonviolence, Providence CityArts for Youth, the Community Boating Center, and AIDS Care Ocean

State. These organizations embody the passion and relentless work Sister Ann dedicated her life to and serve as a reminder of her tireless advocacy and selfless commitment to others.

I offer this legislation today along with my colleagues in the Rhode Island delegation to designate the facility at 820 Elmwood Avenue in Providence as the Sister Ann Keefe Post Office in order to create a permanent reminder of Sister Ann's contributions and of her accomplishments in our community.

I had the extraordinary honor of working with Sister Ann over many years and treasure our friendship. Her life was spent magnanimously. Her dedication, spirit, and generosity to others will be missed by all who knew her.

I thank Chairman CHAFFETZ and Ranking Member CUMMINGS of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee for their work in passing this legislation and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 651 to honor Sister Ann's memory and her extraordinary legacy.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) aware that I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Again, I move the passage of this piece of legislation, which will honor a great woman who contributed so much to my great State. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his accommodation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am very much pleased to support this legislation honoring Sister Ann Keefe by lending her name to the Elmwood Avenue post office in Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 651.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JOSEPH F. WEIS JR. UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1690) to designate the United

States courthouse located at 700 Grant Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the "Joseph F. Weis Jr. United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1690

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 700 Grant Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Joseph F. Weis Jr. United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Joseph F. Weis Jr. United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1690.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1690 designates the United States courthouse located at 700 Grant Street in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the Joseph F. Weis Jr. United States Courthouse.

Joseph F. Weis, Jr., served as a Federal judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1973 until assuming senior status in 1988. He served in that capacity until his death last year.

Prior to his appointment to the United States Court of Appeals, Judge Weis was appointed to the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Prior to his appointment to the Federal bench, he served as a judge on the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County and was in the private practice of law.

Judge Weis served our country during the Second World War as a captain in the United States Army and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Given Judge Weis' service and dedication to our country, it is fitting to name this courthouse after him.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1690 names the U.S. Federal courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for Judge Joseph Weis, a distinguished jurist who made significant contributions to the surrounding community.

Judge Weis was a World War II veteran who received the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart with oak leaf clusters for his service in the Army. Judge Weis went on to graduate from Duquesne University and the University of Pittsburgh Law School. In 1970, he was appointed to the Western District Court of Pennsylvania. Three years later, he was appointed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and went on to serve 44 years as a distinguished Federal judge.

Judge Weis won numerous awards while on the bench, including the DeVitt Award, considered the highest award for a Federal judge; the Pitt Distinguished Alumni Award; and he served as an adjunct faculty member at the Pitt School of Law.

Because of Judge Weis' dedicated service to the legal community and his exemplary time as a jurist in Pittsburgh, it is fitting to name this courthouse in his honor.

I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BARLETTA. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), my very distinguished colleague.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. I thank my good friend for yielding me time. I want to thank him as well for his support for this legislation in committee and here today on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1690, legislation to designate the Federal courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the Joseph F. Weis Jr. United States Courthouse.

I have the honor and privilege of representing the city of Pittsburgh in the House of Representatives. Joseph F. Weis, Jr., was a well known and respected individual in western Pennsylvania who served his country both as a soldier and as a judge.

Naming the Federal courthouse in Pittsburgh would be fitting recognition for an individual with such a long and distinguished record of service to his country.

Joe Weis left college and enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II. Later in life, he described that decision simply as "the thing to do. The country was at war, and I felt I should be out there doing my share." And he clearly did. He was wounded twice fighting in France with the 4th Armored Division. He was awarded the Bronze Star for Valor and a Purple Heart with an oak leaf cluster for his action in combat.

After the war, Joe Weis completed his undergraduate degree at Duquesne University and then pursued a legal career, joining his father's practice after graduating from the University of Pittsburgh Law School in 1950. After a number of years in private practice, he was elected to the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas in 1968 as the

first choice on both the Democratic and Republican ballots. As a judge, he rapidly earned a reputation for dedication, integrity, and hard work. Two years later, Judge Weis was appointed to the Federal bench, and in 1973, he was appointed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, one step below the Supreme Court.

□ 1630

He served on that court for 40 years, retiring just 2 years ago when he was 90 years old.

He worked tirelessly to improve the judicial system, advocating for innovative courtroom technologies and enforcement of judicial ethics. He was recognized for his outstanding service on the bench with the Devitt Award, the highest honor given to Federal judges.

Amidst this impressive list of accomplishments, he was known most of all for the strength of his character. Joe Weis was beloved by his colleagues and his law clerks, who to this day call themselves "Weis guys."

Joseph F. Weis, Jr.'s life is a model all public servants should aspire to emulate. Naming this Federal courthouse in his honor is a fitting way to honor this long, faithful, and capable service to our country and to hold him up as an example of a true public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation to name the Federal courthouse in Pittsburgh in his honor.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Mr. DOYLE, from Pennsylvania.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1690.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. JESS BROWN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 172) to designate the United States courthouse located at 501 East Court Street in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 172

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 501 East Court Street in Jackson, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as

the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 172.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 172 designates the United States courthouse located at 501 East Court Street in Jackson, Mississippi, as the R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse.

Mr. Brown was a civil rights attorney who worked against racial discrimination and was credited in the 1950s with filing the first civil rights lawsuit in Mississippi. A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Brown attended Illinois State University, Indiana University, and the Texas Southern University law school.

In the 1960s, he was one of only four African American lawyers in Mississippi and one of three who took civil rights cases. In 1962, he worked on behalf of James Meredith, whose successful lawsuit allowed him to be the first African American student to enroll in the University of Mississippi.

Later, Mr. Brown worked to fight against discrimination in transportation and other public accommodations. Given his dedication to the law and civil rights, it is appropriate to name this courthouse after him.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 172, a bill to designate the Federal courthouse in Jackson, Mississippi, as the R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse.

Attorney R. Jess Brown was a towering champion during critical moments in the civil rights movement in the South and especially in Mississippi.

Jess Brown received his law degree from Texas Southern University and practiced law in Mississippi throughout the 1960s and the 1970s.

As an associate counsel for the NAACP, he filed the first civil rights suit in Mississippi in the 1950s. In 1961, he represented James Meredith in his suit to be allowed to enter the University of Mississippi.

His victory in this case opened doors that the University of Mississippi citizens had to walk through quite boldly, and I think that he doesn't get the credit that he deserves, Mr. Speaker.

It is important to note that, while with the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, he played a major role in fighting racial discrimination in the areas of transportation and other public accommodations.

I support this legislation, Mr. Speaker. I urge my colleagues to help me pass H.R. 172.

I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Brown was a courageous American who stood and fought for what was right. He is deserving to have this courthouse named after him.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 172.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 373) to direct the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to expedite access to certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary for good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 373

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act".

SEC. 2. EXPEDITED ACCESS TO CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term "eligible", with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively, is—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY MISSION.—The term "good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission" means a search conducted by an eligible organization or individual for 1 or more missing individuals believed to be deceased at the time that the search is initiated.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable.

(b) PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals to request access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) an eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall be acting for private purposes; and

(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer;

(B) an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section shall not be considered to be a volunteer under section 102301(c) of title 54, United States Code;

(C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act"), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual carrying out a privately requested good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and

(D) chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Employees Compensation Act"), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, and the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civilian employment.

(C) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM LIABILITY.—The Secretary shall not require an eligible organization or individual to have liability insurance as a condition of accessing Federal land under this section, if the eligible organization or individual—

(1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

(d) APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify an eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of a request by the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section by not later than 48 hours after the request is made.

(2) DENIALS.—If the Secretary denies a request from an eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual of—

(A) the reason for the denial of the request; and

(B) any actions that the eligible organization or individual can take to meet the requirements for the request to be approved.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnerships with search-and-recovery organizations—

(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a joint report describing—

(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and

(2) efforts carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HECK), whose bill we are discussing, to introduce the bill.

Mr. HECK of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee for working with me in a bipartisan manner to bring H.R. 373, the Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act, to the floor.

H.R. 373 tears down bureaucratic roadblocks that are preventing families from achieving closure when their loved ones go missing on Federal land. This issue was first brought to my attention by the separate but similarly tragic cases of Las Vegas taxi driver Keith Goldberg and Air Force Staff Sergeant Antonio Tucker.

Mr. Goldberg and Staff Sergeant Tucker were presumed dead, and their remains were believed to be missing somewhere within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. In both cases, local, experienced search and recovery groups volunteered their time and resources to help locate the remains of these missing individuals.

Unfortunately, due to unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles from the Federal Government, the group volunteering to help locate and recover Mr. Goldberg's remains was denied access to Park Service land to conduct its search for 15 months. The group volunteering to help locate the remains of Staff Sergeant Tucker was denied access for 10 months, needlessly delaying the closure these families sought.

This is unacceptable and must change. My bill does just that. Once these bureaucratic hurdles were finally cleared and these Good Samaritan search and recovery groups were allowed access to Park Service land, Mr. Goldberg's remains were recovered in less than 2 hours and the remains of Staff Sergeant Tucker's were recovered in less than 2 days.

As a former member of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's

search and rescue team, I introduced this bill because unnecessary red tape simply must not continue to get in the way of providing closure for families faced with similar tragic circumstances.

A similar bill, H.R. 2166, passed the House in the 113th Congress with a unanimous vote of 394-0, showing real bipartisan support. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to take action on the measure.

We must pass this bill so that future families won't have to suffer the mental anguish that the families of Keith Goldberg and Antonio Tucker did. Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee for diligently working with me on H.R. 373.

I urge its adoption.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in January 2012, when Keith Goldberg went missing, finding him was all his family wanted. Investigators presumed that he had been murdered and that his remains were somewhere in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, a unit administered by the National Park Service.

After several months passed, local law enforcement was unable to recover Mr. Goldberg's remains, and they gave up the search. His family, wanting what any family would want, reached out to a private, nonprofit search and rescue outfit for assistance.

Unfortunately, it took 15 months for the professional search and rescue company to acquire the permits and insurance required to conduct this search. Within 2 hours of receiving the necessary credentials, Mr. Goldberg's body was recovered.

H.R. 373 will help speed up the process for granting private search and rescue companies access to Federal lands. The bill strikes a fair balance between guaranteeing safety, ensuring sufficient liability insurance for the American taxpayer, and improving the process. Under H.R. 373, private search and rescue operations, when appropriate, can have timely access to public lands.

The Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on this bill in the 113th Congress, and the National Park Service recommended some technical changes to the legislation.

I would like to thank the majority for working with us to incorporate those suggestions into the legislation that we are considering today. I also want to thank Mr. HECK for his leadership on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 373 and urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we have this assumption here that a suspension is simply an easy bill, one where everyone agrees to it, and it simply will happen. Last session, we were wise enough to pass this bill in committee and on the floor,

and the House should be commended for the action that it took last year. The Senate did not and should not.

Mr. Speaker, this year, it is with us again, but sometimes, these suspension bills are far more significant than one would think. This is one of those bills that is extremely significant even though we simply label it as a suspension because it illustrates a problem, a larger problem that we have here in the Nation, one in the way we define public lands versus Federal lands.

Public lands are those lands which actually should be dedicated to the local people who live there, where their decisions should be tolerated, and their ideas should be respected. The land should be there to help people.

Federal lands, unfortunately, are lands where simply the government—the Federal Government—controls them, and the Federal Government has grown so big they can't actually see the value of those particular lands.

The government has become too big to be concerned, too big to be creative, and instead simply tries to cross bureaucratic T's and sometimes, to cover themselves for future action, too big simply to care about people. These two situations, which the good Representative from Nevada has shown, illustrate exactly how that happened.

The first family, trying to find the remains of their lost relative, was required—was required, along with the group that was trying to help them in recovering the body—was required to pay a high indemnity because the agency feared that there might be some potential harm done to the land, which would trump the ability of helping people do something for someone and to be creative in the process.

□ 1645

It took the family and this entity 15 months to raise the money to pay it off. Ultimately, they decided to waive it. And as has been stated, within hours, when they were actually allowed to do things, they found the body—15 months, 15 months of waiting, when it should have only taken a matter of hours to bring closure to a family. And why? Because our agencies have become too big, too dogmatic, too bureaucratic to actually do things that help people. Instead, you have to follow the rule.

For the Air Force sergeant, it was the same situation. He was, unfortunately, drowned. A company that is an expert in this kind of recovery system volunteered to go in there and find the body, and, once again, month after month, the agency rejected to try and help people who are there on public lands. Instead, they treated them as Federal lands and insisted that the bureaucratic rules were supreme because there might be some damage that could potentially happen, and, therefore, that is the most important goal to make sure does not take place.

That entity went to court and the court finally said that this is a ridiculous approach; let them go in there.

Within months of their ability to go in there, once again, they found the body.

The bill that Mr. HECK is presenting to you is nothing more than common sense. This is the way all agencies should behave, and it is sad that we actually have to pass legislation to get our land agency to do what they should be doing in the first place.

Sometimes we are criticized here in Congress for having a lack of common sense, but it is sad that it is up to Congress to try to insist that our land agencies actually use common sense. The most important issue should be the issue with how we can actually help people; that is our first responsibility. In these two situations, it was an utter failure to actually realize that people are the most important element and, if we do have Federal lands, they better be used to help people or we shouldn't have them in the first place.

That is why this bill is not just a simple suspension bill. This is a significant piece of legislation that should set the standard for how agencies deal with people in the future.

I commend the good gentleman from Nevada for bringing this back up and giving it to us again, and I promise that we will continue to pass this bill until it becomes reality, until it becomes a standard by which people are treated by the Federal land agencies we have here in this Nation. I urge its adoption, and I urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 984, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 984) to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 984

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL FEASIBILITY STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(46) CHIEF STANDING BEAR NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Standing Bear Trail, extending approximately 550 miles from Niobrara, Nebraska, to Ponca City, Oklahoma, which follows the route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people during Federal Indian removal, and approximately 550 miles from Ponca City, Oklahoma, through Omaha, Nebraska, to Niobrara, Nebraska, which follows the return route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail Feasibility Study’, numbered 903/125.630, and dated November 2014.

“(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Department of the Interior.

“(C) COMPONENTS.—The feasibility study conducted under subparagraph (A) shall include a determination on whether the Chief Standing Bear Trail meets the criteria described in subsection (b) for designation as a national historic trail.

“(D) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the feasibility study under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Interior shall consider input from owners of private land within or adjacent to the study area.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), the sponsor of this piece of legislation.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), the chairman of the House Committee on Natural Resources, and the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), who is the ranking member on the committee, as well as the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), the chairman of the Federal Lands Subcommittee, and the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS), the ranking member on the subcommittee, for their outstanding work and help to me in bringing this legislation to the floor.

This is important. This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study for the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail.

Now, Chief Standing Bear holds a very special place in Native American and U.S. history. Establishing a trail in his name would be an outstanding way to recognize his contributions to our great land. I would like to provide

some additional background on this extraordinary individual, who prevailed in one of the most important court cases for Native Americans in our country's history.

Chief Standing Bear was a Ponca chief. In the 1800s, the Ponca Tribe made its home in the Niobrara River Valley area of Nebraska. In 1877, the United States Government forcibly pressured the Poncas from that homeland, compelling them to move to the Indian territory in Oklahoma. Not wanting to subject his people to a confrontation with the government, Standing Bear obliged and led them from their homes on a perilous journey to the territory of Oklahoma. That journey was harsh and the new land was inhospitable. Nearly a third of the tribe died along the way from starvation, malaria, and other diseases, including Chief Standing Bear's little girl and, later, his son, Bear Shield.

Before Bear Shield died, however, Standing Bear promised his son that he would bury him in their native land in the Niobrara River Valley. So Standing Bear embarked on the trip in the winter of 1878 to return to the homeland to bury his son, leading a group of about 65 other Poncas. When they reached the Omaha reservation, the United States Army stopped Standing Bear and arrested him for leaving Oklahoma without their permission. He was taken to Fort Omaha and held there until trial.

In the meantime, Standing Bear's plight attracted media attention, first in the Omaha Daily Herald, which was the forerunner of the present-day Omaha World-Herald, and the story became well-publicized nationally.

At the conclusion of his 2-day trial, Standing Bear was allowed to speak for himself. And then he raised his hand and he said this: “That hand is not the color of yours, but if I pierce it, I shall feel pain. If you pierce your hand, you will feel pain. The blood that will flow from mine will be the same color as yours. I am a man. God made us both.”

With these profound words in that late spring day of 1879, I believe Chief Standing Bear expressed the most American of sentiments: the belief in the inherent dignity and rights of all persons, no matter their color, no matter their ethnicity. Judge Elmer Dundy concurred, and he ruled that Native Americans are persons within the meaning of the law. Now, this is notable. This is 1879, and, for the first time, Native Americans are recognized as persons within the full meaning of the law.

The story of the Ponca chief is a story of strength and grace and determination. I think it is a story that we need to tell over and over again so that it is understood and cherished by all Americans of future generations.

Mr. Speaker, establishment of the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail would honor both the courage of this man and the great contribution to the freedom and the civil liberties of

our Nation that he brought about. This bill is an important first step toward establishing the trail, and I look forward to continuing to work with the committee and the National Park Service to make this a reality.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 984 directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail in Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas. The trail extends 550 miles, following the same route taken by Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people during Federal Indian removal in 1877 and their subsequent return to Nebraska.

Chief Standing Bear played an important role in American history as the first Native American recognized by the United States Government as a person under law, following his arrest and ensuing trial for leaving his reservation in Oklahoma without permission.

Chief Standing Bear was honoring his son's dying wish to be buried in the land of his birth and traveled with his son's remains, along with other members of his tribe, through harsh conditions from Oklahoma back to their ancestral lands in Nebraska. Unfortunately, at that time, leaving the reservation was a violation of the law.

At the very least, 135 years later, it is only right that we look into the feasibility of including this trail as part of the national historic trails system, to reflect on a not-so-proud period of history in our country when Native Americans were treated as second-class citizens and to honor the courage of Chief Standing Bear and the Ponca people.

This bill passed the House last Congress. I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for advancing this legislation again, and Representative FORTENBERRY for his leadership on this bill.

I support passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As was just mentioned before, this bill authorizes the study, which is the appropriate first step in all these types of procedures. Any designation of a trail would require additional action from this committee and this Congress.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This is a very good bill. I appreciate the gentleman from Nebraska bringing it to our attention. I also appreciate him saying I am distinguished. It is obviously the new shirt that I am wearing.

I urge adoption of this particular bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 984.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2015

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1324) to adjust the boundary of the Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1324

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 2015".

SEC. 2. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado is adjusted to incorporate the approximately 92.95 acres of land generally depicted as "The Wedge" on the map entitled "Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment" and dated November 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado. A lot described in this subsection may be included in the boundary adjustment only after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission for such action from the lot owner or owners.

(b) BOWEN GULCH PROTECTION AREA.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall include all Federal land within the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j).

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

(d) PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE.—Nothing in this Act opens privately owned lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) to public motorized use.

(e) ACCESS TO NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(f) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j(f)) regarding motorized travel, the owners of any non-Federal lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) who historically have accessed their lands through lands now or hereafter owned by the United States within the boundary described in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of motorized access to their lands across the existing roadway.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1324 would adjust the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado to incorporate 93 acres. This land may be acquired only with the written permission of the landowners, and this bill preserves motorized access for the landowners within the new boundary.

An identical bill, H.R. 4846, passed this Congress by a voice vote last year. It is appropriate that it is with us again.

I am here to make sure that everyone mentions the fact that this is found in Colorado, not Colorado.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, the name Colorado is a Spanish word. It means the color red. "Rado" is an archaic version of the better known "rojo." So Colorado—of course, the southern two-thirds of our State having been part of Mexico prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ceded the southern two-thirds of our State to the United States after our troops took Mexico City.

□ 1700

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of legislation I was proud to author, the Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 2015.

This legislation involves a parcel of 10 lots in Grand County, Colorado, nicknamed the "wedge."

As indicated by its name, this parcel of land is wedged between the Arapaho National Forest and the Rocky Mountain National Park, effectively separating the two. Although the wedge is integral to the successful management of both of these public spaces, it currently remains outside of the National Forest boundary. This parcel's beauty is enjoyed by millions of visitors who come by as they travel west from the 13,000-foot apex of the Rocky Mountains, along the Trail Ridge Scenic Byway, and into the destination Town of Grand Lake. The wedge is currently undeveloped, and 7 of its 10 parcels are already under management by the U.S. Forest Service.

The owners of each remaining parcel are all strongly in favor of this bill. Development of the wedge parcel would hurt the health of the Rocky Mountain National Park and harm the adjoining

Colorado River headwaters and hurt our economy on both sides of the park. In recognition of these potential threats to the quality and character of the area and to protect the enormous number of recreation industry jobs, again, on both sides of Rocky Mountain National Park—in Estes Park in Larimer County and in Winter Park in Grand County—there has been enormous local support for this locally driven bill, including support from the Grand County Board of Commissioners, the Town of Grand Lake, the Headwaters Trails Alliance, Conservation Colorado, and the Rocky Mountain Nature Conservancy.

H.R. 1324 simply responds to the wishes of my constituents, particularly those living in and around the wedge but also those with businesses and who operate in the tourism and construction industries on both sides of the Rocky Mountain National Park, by incorporating it into the Arapaho National Forest boundary and adding the lots owned by the Forest Service into the adjacent Bowen Gulch Protection Area.

This is a strong, bipartisan bill that has the express support of my Colorado colleagues in both Chambers. It was passed through the House Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent in the 113th Congress, and it was voice voted out of the House shortly thereafter. While the clock ran out on moving this legislation through the Senate in the 113th Congress, I am very confident that we can get that done here in the 114th. Hopefully, the sooner the better. I am grateful for the House Natural Resources Committee's quick consideration of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of its passage.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I encourage people's votes for this great bill from the gentleman from Colorado, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1324.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 373, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1324, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 373) to direct the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to expedite access to certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary for good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

YEAS—413

Abraham	Brooks (IN)	Comstock	Doyle, Michael F.	King (IA)	Polis
Adams	Brown (FL)	Conaway	Duckworth	King (NY)	Pompeo
Aderholt	Brownley (CA)	Connolly	Duffy	Kinzinger (IL)	Posey
Aguilar	Buchanan	Conyers	Duncan (SC)	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)
Allen	Buck	Cook	Duncan (TN)	Kline	Price, Tom
Amash	Bucshon	Cooper	Ellison	Knight	Quigley
Amodei	Burgess	Costa	Ellmers (NC)	Kuster	Rangel
Ashford	Burgess	Costello (PA)	Emmer (MN)	Labrador	Ratcliffe
Babin	Butterfield	Courtney	Eshoo	LaMalfa	Reed
Barletta	Byrne	Cramer	Esty	Lamborn	Reichert
Barr	Calvert	Crawford	Farenthold	Lance	Renacci
Barton	Capps	Crenshaw	Farr	Langevin	Ribble
Bass	Capuano	Crowley	Fattah	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)
Beatty	Cárdenas	Cuellar	Fincher	Larson (CT)	Rice (SC)
Becerra	Carney	Culberson	Fitzpatrick	Latta	Richmond
Benishek	Carson (IN)	Curbelo (FL)	Fleischmann	Lawrence	Rigell
Bera	Carter (GA)	Davis (CA)	Fleming	Lee	Roby
Beyer	Carter (TX)	Davis, Danny	Flores	Levin	Roe (TN)
Bilirakis	Cartwright	Davis, Rodney	Forbes	Lewis	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	DeFazio	Fortenberry	Lipinski	Rogers (KY)
Bishop (MI)	Castro (TX)	Delaney	Foster	LoBiondo	Rohrabacher
Bishop (UT)	Chabot	DeLauro	Fox	Loeb	Rokita
Black	Chaffetz	DelBene	Fox	Loeb	Rooney (FL)
Blackburn	Chu, Judy	Denham	Frankel (FL)	Long	Ros-Lehtinen
Blum	Cicilline	Dent	Franks (AZ)	Loudermilk	Roskam
Bost	Clark (MA)	DeSantis	Frelinghuysen	Love	Ross
Boustany	Clawson (FL)	DeSaulnier	Fudge	Lowenthal	Rothfus
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cleaver	DesJarlais	Gabbard	Lowey	Rouzer
Brady (PA)	Clyburn	Deutch	Gallego	Lucas	Roybal-Allard
Brady (TX)	Coffman	Diaz-Balart	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer	Ruiz
Brat	Cohen	Dingell	Gibbs	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Ruppersberger
Bridenstine	Collins (GA)	Doggett	Gibson	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Rush
Brooks (AL)	Collins (NY)	Dold	Gohmert	Lummis	Russell
			Goodlatte	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
			Gosar	MacArthur	Ryan (WI)
			Gowdy	Maloney	Salmon
			Graham	Malone, Carolyn	Sanchez, Linda T.
			Granger	Maloney, Sean	Sanford
			Graves (GA)	Marchant	Sarbanes
			Graves (LA)	Marino	Scalise
			Graves (MO)	Massie	Schakowsky
			Grayson	McCarthy	Schiff
			Green, Al	McCaul	Schrader
			Green, Gene	McClintock	Schweikert
			Griffith	McCollum	Scott (VA)
			Grijalva	McDermott	Scott, Austin
			Grothman	McGovern	Scott, David
			Guinta	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
			Guthrie	McKinley	Serrano
			Hahn	McMorris	Sessions
			Hanna	Rodgers	Sewell (AL)
			Hardy	McNerney	Sherman
			Harper	McSally	Shimkus
			Hartzer	Meadows	Shuster
			Hastings	Meehan	Simpson
			Heck (NV)	Meeks	Sinema
			Heck (WA)	Meng	Sires
			Hensarling	Messer	Slaughter
			Herrera Beutler	Mica	Smith (MO)
			Hice, Jody B.	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)
			Higgins	Miller (MI)	Smith (NJ)
			Hill	Moolenaar	Smith (TX)
			Himes	Mooney (WV)	Smith (WA)
			Hinojosa	Moore	Speier
			Holding	Moulton	Stefanik
			Honda	Mullin	Stewart
			Hoyer	Mulvaney	Stivers
			Hudson	Murphy (FL)	Stutzman
			Huelskamp	Murphy (PA)	Swalwell (CA)
			Huffman	Nadler	Takai
			Huizenga (MI)	Napolitano	Takano
			Hultgren	Neal	Thompson (CA)
			Hunter	Neugebauer	Thompson (MS)
			Hurd (TX)	Newhouse	Thompson (PA)
			Hurt (VA)	Noem	Thornberry
			Israel	Nolan	Tipton
			Issa	Norcross	Titus
			Jackson Lee	Nugent	Tonko
			Jeffries	Nunes	Torres
			Jenkins (KS)	O'Rourke	Trott
			Jenkins (WV)	Olson	Tsongas
			Johnson (GA)	Palazzo	Turner
			Johnson (OH)	Palmer	Upton
			Johnson, E. B.	Pascrell	Valadao
			Johnson, Sam	Paulsen	Van Hollen
			Jolly	Payne	Vargas
			Jones	Pearce	Veasey
			Jordan	Perlmutter	Vela
			Joyce	Perry	Velázquez
			Kaptur	Peters	Wagner
			Katko	Peterson	Walberg
			Keating	Pingree	Walden
			Kelly (IL)	Pittenger	Walker
			Kelly (PA)	Pitts	Walorski
			Kennedy	Pocan	Walters, Mimi
			Kildee	Poe (TX)	Walz
			Kilmer	Poliquin	
			Kind		

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup

Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall

Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy

LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Love
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas

Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

DeSantis
Duffy
Farenthold
Franks (AZ)
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Herrera Beutler
Holding

Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Jones
Loudermilk
Lummis
Massie
Perry

Price, Tom
Rokita
Salmon
Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams

NOT VOTING—18

Blumenauer
Bonamici
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cummings
DeGette

Edwards
Engel
Garrett
Gutiérrez
Lieu, Ted
Matsui

Pallone
Pelosi
Royce
Tiberi
Visclosky
Wittman

Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gibson

LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Love
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas

Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

DeSantis
Duffy
Farenthold
Franks (AZ)
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Herrera Beutler
Holding

Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Jones
Loudermilk
Lummis
Massie
Perry

Price, Tom
Rokita
Salmon
Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams

□ 1858

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 174 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT
OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1324) to adjust the boundary of the Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 30, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

YEAS—381

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishiek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon

Burgess
Butterfield
Byrne
Capps
Capuano
Cardenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clawson (FL)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney

Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fincher

Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski

LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Love
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher

NAYS—30

Amash
Babin

Brat
Brooks (AL)

Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

DeSantis
Duffy
Farenthold
Franks (AZ)
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Herrera Beutler
Holding

Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Jones
Loudermilk
Lummis
Massie
Perry

Price, Tom
Rokita
Salmon
Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer
Bonamici
Calvert
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cummings
DeGette

Deutch
Edwards
Engel
Garrett
Gutiérrez
Lieu, Ted
Matsui

Pallone
Pelosi
Royce
Schradner
Tiberi
Visclosky

□ 1907

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TIBERI. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend this evening's rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: rollcall No. 174: H.R. 373—"yea," rollcall No. 175: H.R. 1324—"yea."

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING
JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

(Mr. WOMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant, a respected businessman, a decorated combat veteran, and a trusted mentor, former Third District of Arkansas Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt, who passed away on April 1 at the age of 92.

John Paul believed that we are all put on Earth to serve others. This principle guided him even from an early age. After graduating from Harrison High School at 15 and spending a year at the Citadel, he forwent West Point and instead joined the Army Air Corps. As a second lieutenant during World War II, he piloted an incredible 217 combat missions and earned multiple medals and decorations.

After the war, he returned to his home in Harrison to run the family lumber business, and he continued his service as a member of the U.S. Air Force Reserve until 1960. It was during this time that he also became engaged with local politics, and in 1966 he became the first Republican in 93 years to have been elected to serve Arkansas in the U.S. House of Representatives.

During his 26-year tenure in Congress, John Paul never spent a single day in the majority, but he didn't let that stand in the way of serving his constituents to the best of his ability. He worked with all colleagues—Democrat and Republican alike—to our State's benefit and is responsible for bringing the critical transportation infrastructure to northwest Arkansas that enabled its explosive growth.

However, he will truly be remembered for defining the gold standard of

constituent service. Simply put, no one did it better than John Paul. Every day he prayed to our Lord for the strength to overcome pride and self-concern in order to always be mindful of the needs of others. Looking back on his life, I would say he was blessed with just that, and for it our State and our Nation will be forever grateful to him for his service.

Madam Speaker, on Saturday, John Paul Hammerschmidt will be laid to rest. As we prepare to say our final good-byes, I would ask for a moment of silence to honor one of the finest examples of statesmen this Chamber has ever seen.

Rest in peace, John Paul.

HONORING JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, John Paul Hammerschmidt was truly a visionary champion for Arkansas' conservative values in Congress, but we will all remember him for his humble dedication to our country and to our State. His leadership inspired new generations of Arkansans, including all of us rising today to honor his memory.

A supremely successful ambassador for his district and, in fact, the entire State, John Paul helped build the airport and interstates that allowed northwest Arkansas to blossom into the success story it is today. Ten years ago John Paul said: "We are all put on Earth to serve others, and being a Congressman gives you a lot of leverage to really serve a lot of people."

Congressman Hammerschmidt truly embodied the spirit of public service, and his legacy is a powerful reminder for all public servants of why we are here and who we represent.

□ 1915

HONORING CONGRESSMAN JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to honor the life and legacy of one of Arkansas' great leaders—and my friend—former Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt.

For the past three decades, I have known and admired Congressman Hammerschmidt, and I have long respected his commitment to public service.

One of his most important actions was his legislation that made the Buffalo River the country's first National River, ensuring the preservation and protection of that extraordinary treasure designed by God's own hand.

Before John Paul's engagement, the Buffalo had been slated for a Corps of Engineers dam project, which would have destroyed the natural majesty

that generations of Arkansans continue to enjoy.

Arkansas' wilderness advocate and poet, Bill Coleman, captures the area's mystique:

Giant bluffs rise like medieval castles above this ancient river, sending us back to a time when all our land was wild.

Congressman Hammerschmidt also served as a freshman Congressman with my former boss, President George Herbert Walker Bush, and these two great men became fast friends from their time in the Air Force through being freshmen in this great body together.

They were close political allies, and Congressman Hammerschmidt was quick to support President Bush in all of his Presidential runs. The two men shared victories, defeats, joys, and sorrows throughout their great decades of personal friendship.

President Bush once said of John Paul:

He did something I could never do; he beat Bill Clinton.

I am humbled to have had the opportunity to know and learn so much from Congressman Hammerschmidt. He will be greatly missed.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

(Mr. WESTERMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt began his service as a Member of this body from my home State of Arkansas in 1967, the year that I was born. He did so for 12 terms, long enough for me to grow up, graduate from college, get a job, and get married.

His love for Arkansas and America was evident in his service. He was a champion for his district and our State. He was a tireless advocate for all his constituents on both sides of the aisle and worked hardest to do what was right for the citizens of Arkansas.

He served his country and fellow man with honor, both in the military and in Congress, leaving a lasting legacy and setting the bar high for those of us who follow him in service.

Congressman Hammerschmidt was from the beautiful Ozark hills, and many times, the people of Arkansas and America were blessed by the leadership of a gentleman from the hills who served his Creator by serving others.

As we remember his service, may we all continue to look to the hills and be comforted by the words of the psalmist who wrote:

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.

My help cometh from the Lord, which made Heaven and Earth.

He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: he that keepeth thee will not slumber.

Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

The Lord is thy keeper: the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand.

The Sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the Moon by night.

The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: he shall preserve thy soul.

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore.

PROTECTING ADOPTED CHILDREN ACT

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, earlier today, I introduced the bipartisan Protecting Adopted Children Act, a response to the many problems and potential dangers associated with the term "rehoming" adoptive children.

Families involved in this underground practice are connecting online and making dubious or outright illegal arrangements to give away their children to strangers, often with forged or fake documentation. Some children are even transferred to individuals with a criminal history, including abuse or neglect.

Madam Speaker, my legislation provides States with the resources to help adoptive families receive pre and postadoption counseling, social skills training, and mental health services. It also expands the training of the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force to include combating the illegal transfer of a child.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues who have joined me in cosponsoring this bill, and I encourage the House to take swift action to protect these vulnerable children.

SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEPAL

(Mr. CRENSHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise today as cochair of the Congressional Nepal Caucus to express my deepest condolences to the people of Nepal who are now recovering from a catastrophic earthquake that hit this prior Saturday.

When you see the devastation, you will find that—and all the final results are not in—early reports are that over 4,000 individuals lost their lives and several thousand were injured.

Whatever the damage, the United States stands ready to assist in any way. I want to say thank you to the leadership of our U.S. Embassy in Nepal and thank you to the Government of Nepal for their early and coordinated response.

To the people of that region, let me say that the United States stands with you in these difficult times. We will continue to pray for those of you who have lost your loved ones and continue to pray for the safe recovery of those who are still lost.

PROTECTING ADOPTED CHILDREN ACT

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting Adopted Children Act, which was introduced by Congressman JIM LANGEVIN this afternoon.

By now, we have all read the reports about adopted children who have been “rehomed” by their legal adoptive parents. These children usually end up in the custody of strangers through arrangements that are often illegally made online in hidden Internet groups.

In order to combat these transfers, Representatives JIM LANGEVIN, ROB WITTMAN, and I have crafted legislation that provides protections and support services for adopted children and their families.

This legislation provides a more stable home for children with pre and postadoptive support services, such as training and counseling for parents, mentoring, and treatment services specifically for adopted children.

The bill also expands the scope of the preexisting Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force under the Department of Justice to include combating the illegal transfer of a child.

I firmly believe that this measure gives law enforcement the tools it needs to combat illegal transfers, which we have learned through investigative reporting, typically take place online.

We must be committed to helping these children succeed in a family that they may call their own.

2015 CONGRESSIONAL ART COMPETITION

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, over the weekend, I was thrilled to be at the Winkler Gallery of Fine Art in DuBois, Pennsylvania, for the 2015 Congressional Art Competition awards ceremony for my congressional district.

The Congressional Art Competition began in 1982 to recognize and encourage artistic talent among U.S. high school students. This year, I had the honor to serve as cochair of the annual national competition.

Madam Speaker, this year, I was blown away by the quality of work and the levels of creativity by the students in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District.

This year's first place winner, determined by an independent panel, is Leah Kleiner of Waterford, Pennsylvania. Leah, whose work is titled “Little Brother,” attends Fort LeBoeuf High School in Erie County.

I am looking forward to hosting Leah in Washington this summer and dis-

playing her award-winning work in the Halls of the Capitol Building.

This year's second and third place winners are Bethany Stoddard of DuBois and Madelyn Ostermann of Summit Township, respectively. Natalie Haupt of Oil City and Caitlin Cesa of Sandy Township both received honorable mentions.

I would like to congratulate all of this year's winners and thank everyone who participated in this fun and exciting competition.

STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF NEPAL

(Ms. DELBENE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, our thoughts are with the people of Nepal and their families.

My heart sank when I heard about the 7.8 magnitude earthquake and its unthinkable devastation. It is estimated that thousands of people have died, and more are missing.

Three of those still missing are constituents of Washington's First District. These people are pillars of our community: retired special education teacher Doreen Richmond, retired Bellingham firefighter Jim Lane, and small-business owner Jeannie DeBari.

I want to do everything I can to assist and support their families during this difficult time. I will continue to pray for their safety and their return home. I was glad to see the State Department provide \$10 million in initial disaster assistance.

To the people of Nepal and those affected in the region or here at home, know that the United States stands with you during this tragic time.

FREE NADIYA SAVCHENKO

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, since July of last year, Nadiya Savchenko, a member of the Ukrainian parliament and a military veteran, has been unlawfully detained by Russian authorities—her crime, unsubstantiated charges stemming from her defense of her nation against Russian military aggression.

For months, Ms. Savchenko has been incarcerated in Russia, in clear violation of her human rights and international standards. As Russia tries to redraw the world's borders, Ms. Savchenko has become the face of both Russian lawlessness and Ukrainian resistance.

This evening, I join with the free people of Ukraine in demanding Russia free Savchenko and call on this body and this administration to utilize all legislative and diplomatic means to secure her long-overdue release.

That is why I have joined with other lawmakers in introducing H. Res. 50,

which calls for an end to this injustice and reaffirms the United States' commitment to a democratic Ukraine free from Russian interference.

Together, we must free Savchenko and push back against Russia's continued threat to freedom.

COMMITMENT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we all watched with great concern and horror the tragic funeral of Freddie Gray and then the enormous outpouring of violence and young people taking to the streets in Baltimore.

We commend our colleague Congressman CUMMINGS and the many other citizens—pastors—who went to the streets and called for peace, but it is important for this Congress to stand up and call for criminal justice reform because, as we move into the summer, I express great concern as to the reactions of young people who are unemployed, who feel oppressed, and feel that no one cares.

I will be introducing—and have introduced—the Build TRUST bill; the CADET bill that collects data on lethal force between civilians and police; a bill on prison reform—giving good time, 1 day of incarceration, 1 day of good time—to provide for early release of nonviolent prisoners.

At the same time, I will be asking for legislation that will provide the same reporting requirements for private prisons as public prisons, as well as grand jury reform, among others.

The important point is that the Nation needs to hear this Congress make a statement of their commitment to criminal justice reform.

I look forward to working with my colleagues and introducing legislation that will draw bipartisan support so that we can respond to these tragedies and get America on the right footing and rebuild the trust between police and the community.

PROTECTING ADOPTED CHILDREN ACT

(Mr. WITTMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, today, too many children are falling victim to a system of adoption that lacks necessary oversight.

Horrible stories have come to light about children being “rehomed” into the custody of strangers through dubious or even illegal arrangements. As a child of adoption myself, I am personally invested in this issue.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Protecting Adopted Children Act today to reduce that risk and better help these children find stable, loving homes and to improve support services for adoptive parents.

These support services—including counseling on potential parenting challenges, postadoption mental health services, and peer mentoring—can play a critical role in providing a healthy environment for a child entering an adoptive home.

These initiatives will also foster an ongoing dialogue between the families and adoption service agencies that should last during and beyond the adoption process.

I would like to thank Representative LANGEVIN for his leadership on this issue. We must do all we can to prevent adoptive children from being placed in dangerous situations. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Protecting Adopted Children Act.

□ 1930

A MISSION OF MERCY

(Mr. AL GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am on a mission of mercy. The people of Nepal have suffered a tragedy. The bad news is that thousands have lost their lives and many are injured.

There is some good news in that the United States has, currently, disaster assistance teams on the way to Nepal. There is also additional good news. The Nepalese community in Houston, Texas, has organized, and they are working to make sure that they do their part to provide disaster assistance.

I am also proud to say that we are sponsoring legislation, H.R. 2033. H.R. 2033 would provide temporary protected status for those who are in this country, for those in this country on the 25th, the date of this tragedy, for a period of 18 months, so that they can stay here and not have to return home to circumstances that are untenable.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to say that many have cosponsored this legislation, and we are looking for more cosponsors, Mr. HONDA and I.

I would also add that the United States has sent \$10 million already allocated, and there is more to come. This is a time for us to show our friends where we stand, and we stand with them.

A LEGAL FICTION

(Mr. HUELSKAMP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Madam Speaker, today I spoke on the steps of the Supreme Court as it heard arguments on whether more than 50 million Americans who voted to affirm marriage as between one man and one woman should have their voices snuffed out by as few as five unelected judges.

To argue that the Constitution demands the Supreme Court invalidate

centuries of marriage laws is a claim of legal fiction. Let me repeat; it is a legal fiction. There is no constitutional right to so-called same-sex marriage.

Marriage predates government and the nations that make these laws. No judge, no jury, no court nor government can legitimately redefine marriage to suit their personal preferences.

I implore the Supreme Court to do their job and correctly recognize that the people of every State are free to affirm or restore marriage as the union of one woman and one man.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, when the survivors of human trafficking are freed from their captors, they are often victimized again. This time they are abused by a system that does little to help them recover from years of rape and abuse.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act would help change that. It would provide support and restitution to survivors, and it would clarify the law, helping to bring the demand side—the pimps, the sex traffickers, and the purchasers of women and girls—to justice.

I have been proud to work with Congressman TED POE on very similar legislation that passed this body overwhelmingly, unanimously, in January; but to become law, the House must now take up the Senate version and pass it here in the House.

I urge the leaders of the House to schedule a vote. Let's send a message: women and girls are not for sale in the United States of America. They cannot afford to wait any longer for this vital legislation.

FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

(Mr. CURBELO of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable contributions of Dr. Jonathan Gueverra, President of Florida Keys Community College in Key West, Florida.

Dr. G, as he is known, recently introduced me to a portal that connects students with jobs and serves as a guidance instrument for them while they are in school. I was particularly impressed with the component that informs students about the return on their educational investments, especially because financing is a fundamental aspect of the higher education debate today. This type of transparency is imperative in helping our students navigate a massive amount of information in an easily accessible way.

I applaud Dr. G's work to ensure that students in the Keys are connected with opportunities that will help them achieve their professional goals, while also educating them about the financial responsibility that is inherent in pursuing higher education.

As we continue our work on higher education here in the House, I look forward to encouraging innovation in the way that we help students achieve success, and also promoting access to funding sources like flexible Pell grants.

Dr. G and his colleagues at Florida Keys Community College have made it their mission to offer the best tools to their students, and I hope that their efforts can serve as an example to be replicated throughout the country.

THERE IS NO POWER LIKE THE POWER OF A MOTHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. COMSTOCK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, Mother's Day is soon approaching, and as we, our Nation, take time to honor our mothers, I would like to make a special appeal to African American mothers across this country that they begin to use their awesome powers to take back our streets from the daily violence that far too many of our youth, far too many of our families, and far too many of our communities are experiencing each and every day.

It is now time, time right now, for Black mothers to once again rise up to stop the unmitigated and endless violence that is occurring often—far too often—in our Nation's streets.

Madam Speaker, there is no power like the power of a mother. Beside me today is an image that many across the Nation have seen, and it is the subject of conversation all across our country. It is the image of a strong Black mother giving her son what I will call a "love whipping"—a "love whipping," Madam Speaker—to snatch him back from the grips of senseless violence that is currently plaguing the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

As this picture demonstrates, Madam Speaker, mothers can and mothers must be the mobilizing force to take back our streets. Mothers feel the pain of a loss of a child unlike any other. The primal scream of a mother at the sudden death and departure of her child is unlike any other outcry known to mankind.

As my own history has demonstrated, I am not one to excuse police brutality and police murder and police mayhem and police utter disrespect for the citizens that they are pledged and sworn to serve and to protect. And as a former member of the Black Panther Party, we in the party have always said, and I quote, that "spontaneity is the art of the foolish."

What the Baltimore rioters and other rioters across this Nation fail to understand, particularly those who are in Baltimore, what they fail to understand and what they fail to consider is how many people in that neighborhood were depending on the CVS drug store, or how many older neighbors of those same young people were looking forward to the day that they could call that burned-down senior citizens home a home for themselves, and they were looking forward to it being completed. "When is the move-in date?" They were looking forward to the comfort of that senior home.

Simply put, Madam Speaker, senseless destruction of your own neighborhood is not protesting; it is pillaging. It is not political; it is pillaging—nothing more, nothing less. It is pillaging your own neighborhood.

That is unintelligent. That makes no sense. That is eating the wrapper and throwing the candy bar away. It makes no sense to pillage your own neighborhood and deny your own people.

Beyond Baltimore, Madam Speaker—yes, and there is a beyond Baltimore. Beyond Baltimore, we must look at the whole picture of violence in our Nation. The violence that has plagued Baltimore didn't come out of nowhere. It wasn't just a spark out of nowhere.

Instead, Madam Speaker, it was sparked by the frustration that so many African Americans feel with the reports of the death of yet another young African American man at the hands of our Nation's police. It was sparked by the flame of frustration that far too many of our Nation's youth are facing each and every day of their lives: unemployment, disrespect, broken-down homes, broken-down communities, failed education systems.

All these frustrations, frustrations that deny them a sense that there is a future for them in this Nation, these frustrations inflame all the fires in Baltimore or in other places across this Nation.

□ 1945

That said, Madam Speaker, from my friend Fred Hampton, my friend Michael Clark in 1969 to Michael Brown and Eric Garner and Tamir Rice and now Freddie Gray in 2015, we have seen far too many young men of color fall victim to the very same people who were sworn to serve and protect.

This mother is demonstrating the power of a mother's love and the power of a mother's courage. She walked into harm's way straightforward, directly to, located her son. And she is demonstrating a power that is beyond imagination and beyond all selflessness.

To honor her and the important role that all mothers, mamas, our mothers—including my own mother—to honor them and to honor the important role that they play in taking back our streets and ending the violence that plagues our communities all across this Nation, I humbly call on

America's mothers, those in the African American community and outside of the African American community, those in urban areas and those in rural areas, all American mothers, to wear yellow, to wear yellow, to wear yellow on Mother's Day in a symbolic show of solidarity and to create a "Mothers in Yellow" movement to end the violence that plagues this Nation's cities, this Nation's communities, this Nation's neighborhoods.

Mothers, rise up now. Use this as an occasion to take back the streets. Your pain, the pain that you feel, your sense of loss of hope for your child, your sense of finality in terms of a future of your child, that pain must stop, and you have the power to stop it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE GLOBAL CHRISTIAN PERSECUTION EPIDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, this Easter, Pope Francis focused his message on the worldwide persecution of Christians. Around the world, Christians are being imprisoned, tortured, and killed for their faith. According to the Pew Research Center, no religious group is persecuted in more countries around the world than Christians. Christians faced persecution in 102 countries out of about 190-plus that we have in the world. That was in 2013. So tonight I will mention only eight of those countries: Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Kenya. And I will also mention that terrorist group, ISIS.

Christian pastor and American citizen Saeed Abedini has been held in an Iranian jail for the last 2½ years because he is a Christian. Weeks before he turned 7, Pastor Abedini's son wrote to his imprisoned father, inviting him to come to his birthday party. In reply, Pastor Abedini wrote: "Daddy loves you so much. I long to be there for your birthday and to make this reunion happen, but my chains are keeping me from you." His son celebrated his 7th birthday last month. It was his third birthday without his dad. His dad is still in the jailhouse because he is a Christian.

According to the 2015 Open Doors World Watch List, North Korea is the worst persecutor of Christians in the whole world. Christians are sent to prison camps for possession of Bibles, which is a crime. Some are even executed because they are Christians. The State Department estimates that 80,000 to 120,000 North Koreans are imprisoned in labor camps, many because of their religious beliefs. In November 2013, 80 North Korean Christians were reportedly executed for possession of Bibles and South Korean religious films.

Now to Pakistan. In Pakistan, two suicide blasts hit the Christ Church and Catholic Church last month, killing 17 Christians. A Pakistan Taliban splinter group claimed responsibility for the attack, which left another 80 people injured. Last week, two Muslims heading to Friday prayers at their mosque in the same city where the churches were bombed came across a 14-year-old Christian boy. They stopped him and asked him his religious affiliation. And the boy proudly said: "I told them that I am Christian. They started beating me," he said. "When I tried running, both boys started following me through the street." They caught me and "threw kerosene on me and set me on fire." This Pakistan boy, this Christian has burns covering more than 55 percent of his body.

In Egypt, over a 3-day period in 2013, Coptic Christians experienced the worst single attack against their churches in 700 years, with 40 Christian churches destroyed and over 100 other sites severely damaged. Thousands and thousands of Coptic Christians are estimated to have fled their homeland of Egypt because of religious persecution.

Most Coptic Christians in Egypt have a tattoo of a cross on their wrist, Madam Speaker. It is a sign of devotion to their Christian faith. When his Arabic language teacher told Ayman Nabil Labib to cover that tattoo in the classroom, Ayman pulled out the cross that was hanging around his neck for all in the classroom to see. The teacher was enraged. He choked Ayman and asked his Muslim classmates, "What are you going to do with him?" His classmates then beat Ayman to death. He was murdered in an Egyptian classroom because he was a Christian.

In Libya, ISIS captured and beheaded 21 people because they were Christians from nearby Egypt. When the victims' families wanted to build a church in their honor, they were attacked by another Muslim mob and beaten.

In Syria, the situation is even worse for Christians. In June 2013, a cluster of Christian villages were totally destroyed. The head of all Franciscans in the Middle East reported that "of the 4,000 inhabitants of the church village of Ghassanieh, no more than 10 people remain." In a village of 4,000 Christians, 10 are left.

In Syria, it is not just Assad's thugs killing Christians. Two Syrian bishops have been kidnapped by rebel groups. Militants expelled 90 percent of the Christians in the city of Homs. Patriarch Gregorios III of Antioch says that, out of a population of 1.75 million, 450,000 Syrian Christians have fled Syria in fear.

Then to Iraq. In Iraq, the story is just as bleak. The number of Christian churches in Iraq has declined from 300 in 2003 to 57 today. A place that Christians have called their home since the time of Jesus, Iraq's Christian population has almost entirely disappeared. The population has dropped 90 percent since the first gulf war.

In Kenya, Christians are also persecuted. At 5:30 in the morning on April 2 of this year, the terrorist group al Shabaab attacked a school. Collins Wetangula, a student at the school, said when the gunmen arrived at his dormitory, he could hear them opening doors and asking the people who were hiding inside whether they were Christians or whether they were Muslims.

Here is what he said: "If you were a Christian, you were shot on the spot." A spokesman for the terror group told the BBC that it attacked the school because "it's on Muslim land colonized by non-Muslims." Of the 147 people who were slaughtered that day because they were Christians, many of them were students—teenagers, kids.

When the same terrorist group attacked a shopping mall in Kenya in 2013, they took a number of shoppers captive. One of them was Joshua Hakim. When Joshua got close to his attackers, he showed them his ID, but he covered up his Christian name with his thumb. "They told me to go," he recalled later. "Then an Indian man came forward, and they said, 'What is the name of Mohammed's mother?' When he couldn't answer, they just shot him" on the spot.

There are many more unnamed Christian martyrs who are persecuted for their faith, Madam Speaker. The persecution of Christians has been going on since Stephen was stoned for his faith in Acts 7. But what these current accounts show is that persecutions of Christians around the world are growing in number and are being tolerated more by governments and, in my opinion, encouraged by some non-Christian societies.

We cannot deny this reality. We must tell it like it is. People should not make excuses for or cover up the widespread persecution of Christians throughout the world. Governments, terrorist groups, and others should not get a pass and "tacit hunting permits" to kill Christians.

The problem is rogue States like Pakistan and Iran and rogue terrorist groups like ISIS who get their legitimacy and power from imprisoning and killing Christians. As a country, the United States needs to reexamine its relationship with States that persecute Christians. Maybe we should give these countries less American money until they start protecting—instead of arresting—Christians. We need to be singularly minded when it comes to describing groups like ISIS and what they really are: They are evil; they kill in the name of their radical religion.

Madam Speaker, one of the pillars of our Nation and a foundation of our Republic is the principle of religious freedom, religious freedom for all faiths. It is constitutionally protected in the First Amendment of the Constitution. Of the five rights mentioned in the First Amendment, religious freedom and liberty is mentioned first. This is not by accident. Our forefathers were serious about the protection of reli-

gious liberty. It is a basic civil right, human right, and an inalienable right.

Since Pilgrims came to America to escape religious persecution in Europe, our Nation has stood as a bright beacon to the world for religious freedom for all faiths—Jews, Muslims, Hindus, Christians, and others. But the question before us today is: Will we remain a beacon of hope for persecuting Christians around the world?

It is properly written in Scripture, a parable by the good Lord. I will paraphrase. He said: A man was traveling down a road, and he fell among robbers. The man was beaten, and his property was stolen, and he was left for dead. Other people traveled down the same road, saw the victim, but they passed over on the other side of the road. They went their own way and avoided this victim.

Madam Speaker, we cannot pass on the other side while Christians worldwide are being beaten, beheaded, and brutalized because of their religious faith, being a Christian. We must be that beacon that shines brightly in proud protection of religious freedom for all, including Christians.

And that is just the way it is.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2054

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) at 8 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2028, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2029, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016; AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM MAY 4, 2015, THROUGH MAY 11, 2015

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-94) on the resolution (H. Res. 223) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2028) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2029) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs,

and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; and providing for proceedings during the period from May 4, 2015, through May 11, 2015, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ROYCE (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and April 29 on account of attending the funeral of his father-in-law, Ronald Herbert Porter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 29, 2015, at 9 a.m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 223. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2028) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2029) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes and providing for proceedings during the period from May 4, 2015, through May 11, 2015 (Rept. 114-94). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PALAZZO (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 2039. A bill to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 2040. A bill to designate the Atlantic striped bass as the National Fish of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 2041. A bill to provide equal treatment for utility special entities using utility operations-related swaps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. PETERSON):

H.R. 2042. A bill to allow for judicial review of any final rule addressing carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units before requiring compliance with such rule, and to allow States to protect households and businesses from significant adverse effects on electricity ratepayers or reliability; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OLSON (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 2043. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure the continued access of Medicare beneficiaries to diagnostic imaging services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MULVANEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 2044. A bill to require that the Federal Government procure from the private sector the goods and services necessary for the operations and management of certain Government agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANCE, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 2045. A bill to provide that certain bad faith communications in connection with the assertion of a United States patent are unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2046. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the participation of the Department of Veterans Affairs in the prescription drug monitoring programs of the States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2047. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to remove senior executives of the Department of Veterans Affairs for performance or misconduct to include removal of certain other employees of the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FORBES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. TROTT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.R. 2048. A bill to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the

production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2049. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit foreign nationals from making contributions or donations in connection with State and local ballot initiatives and referenda; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. FUDGE,

Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SIREs, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LANCE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KILMER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. ESTY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 2050. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 2051. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to extend the livestock mandatory price reporting requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. LEE, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 2052. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to forbid the use of chokeholds by persons subject to that provision's prohibitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2053. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the different treatment under the Survivor Benefit Plan accorded members of the reserve components

who die from an injury or illness incurred or aggravated in the line of duty during inactive-duty training compared to members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty while on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 2054. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for increased access to Department of Veterans Affairs medical care for women veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 2055. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report on certain equipment purchased from foreign entities that could be manufactured in United States arsenals or depots, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HONDA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 2056. A bill to establish a grant program to promote the development of career education programs in computer science in secondary and postsecondary education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 2057. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to award grants to State educational agencies to develop comprehensive plans to strengthen elementary and secondary computer science education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 2058. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for a certain effective date with respect to deemed tobacco products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KIND, Ms. HAHN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BERA, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. YOHO, Mr. PERRY, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. HIMES, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. ESTY, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. SCHRAEDER, Mr. SIREs, Ms. GRAHAM, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SMITH of

Nebraska, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. HOYER, Mr. RENACCI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mrs. COMSTOCK):

H.R. 2059. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Edwin Cole "Ed" Bearss, in recognition of his contributions to preservation of American Civil War history and continued efforts to bring our nation's history alive for new generations through his interpretive storytelling; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 2060. A bill to promote economic partnership and cooperation between the United States and Mexico, particularly in the areas of academic exchange, entrepreneurship, and infrastructure integration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ESTY, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BARTON, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. COOK, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. RIBBLE, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. YODER, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 2061. A bill to amend section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional religious exemption from the individual health coverage mandate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 2062. A bill to promote State requirements for local educational agencies and public elementary and secondary schools relating to the prevention and treatment of concussions suffered by students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 2063. A bill to establish the National Center for the Right to Counsel; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FINCHER (for himself and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 2064. A bill to amend certain provisions of the securities laws relating to the

treatment of emerging growth companies; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 2065. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to award Early College Federal Pell Grants; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HARPER (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2066. A bill to promote and expand the application of telehealth under Medicare and other Federal health care programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 2067. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the award of a military service medal to members of the Armed Forces who served honorably during the Cold War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. BASS):

H.R. 2068. A bill to ensure the safety and well-being of adopted children; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE:

H.R. 2069. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to create a National Neuromyelitis Optica Consortium to provide grants and coordinate research with respect to the causes of, and risk factors associated with, neuromyelitis optica, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 2070. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect employees in the building and construction industry who are participants in multiemployer plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. ESTY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. REED, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 2071. A bill to ensure the safety of all users of the transportation system, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, children, older individuals, and individuals with disabilities, as they travel on and across federally funded streets and highways; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 2072. A bill to withdraw all Federal land located within the Rainy River Drainage Basin in Minnesota from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation of the mineral leasing laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2073. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 2074. A bill to enhance rail safety and provide for the safe transport of hazardous materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2075. A bill to establish the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER (for himself, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. POLIS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COFFMAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 2076. A bill to create protections for depository institutions that provide financial services to marijuana-related businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2077. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from increasing minimum financial responsibility requirements established by Congress for motor carriers of passengers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2078. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the imposition of employment taxes on wages in excess of the contribution and benefit base; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California (for herself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LEE, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 2079. A bill to provide that chapter 1 of title 9 of the United States Code, relating to the enforcement of arbitration agreements, shall not apply to enrollment agreements made between students and certain institutions of higher education; and to prohibit limitations on the ability of students to pursue claims against certain institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for

a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ZINKE (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. LABRADOR):

H.R. 2080. A bill to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving Clark Canyon Dam; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 2081. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the Gibson Dam; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.J. Res. 48. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARLETTA (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H. Con. Res. 43. A concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds, the rotunda of the Capitol, and Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for official Congressional events surrounding the visit of His Holiness Pope Francis to the United States Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H. Res. 222. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should come from direct bilateral negotiations without preconditions and without interference from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLDING:

H. Res. 224. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 2015 as "National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PETERS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. TAKANO):

H. Res. 225. A resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the Fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 226. A resolution calling on the President to work toward equitable, constructive, stable, and durable Armenian-Turkish relations for the next 100 years based upon the two countries' common interests and the United States' significant security interests in the region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

tives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 2039.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian tribes.

and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 2040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 2041.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, as this legislation regulates commerce with foreign nations, between the states, and with Indian Tribes.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 2042.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 2043.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 2044.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8—this bill regulates Commerce among the several states.

Amendment V—the bill assures that citizens' liberty and property (their businesses and livelihood) are not deprived, that the government does not take property (market share, potential for profit and livelihood) without just compensation.

Amendment X—Nothing in the Constitution authorizes the Federal government to do anything other than those things enumerated (coin money, enter into treaties, conduct a Census—which are inherently governmental). Thus, under Amendment X, the right to carry out commercial activities is reserved to the people.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 2045.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority granted to Congress to regulate patent and intellectual property law is derived from Article I, Section 8, clause 8 of the Constitution, providing the legislature with the power to "promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Further, the Necessary and Proper Clause found in Article I, Section 8, clause 18, provides Congress with the power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2046.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2047.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 2048.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 and Article 1, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2049.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Sec. 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 2050.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I—The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Article I, Section VII, Clause III—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several States, and with Indian Tribes.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 2051.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The ability to regulate interstate commerce and with foreign Nations pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 includes the power to collect and report livestock market prices.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 2052.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2053.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 14 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 2054.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 2055.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-

8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 2056.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 2057.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 2058.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, which permits Congress to regulate commerce. This legislation would modify the manner in which tobacco products are regulated.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 2059.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 2060.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. Constitution

Article I, Section 8: Powers of Congress Clause 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2061.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 2062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution and Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2064.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section VIII

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 2065.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 3, commonly referred to as the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. HARPER:

H.R. 2066.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2067.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2068.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Ms. LEE:

H.R. 2069.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 2070.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 2071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 2072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 2073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 2074.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 1 of article I, and clause 18, section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 2076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 2079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Con-

stitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 2080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 2081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NOLAN:

H.J. Res. 48.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 21: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 91: Mr. WELCH, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. BLUM.

H.R. 131: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 188: Mr. COLE and Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 213: Mr. MESSER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 232: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HANNA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KIND, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 235: Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 242: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 249: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 304: Mr. KEATING, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 317: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 402: Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 427: Mr. BISHOP of Michigan.

H.R. 456: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 484: Mr. WELCH and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 499: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 500: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 501: Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 510: Mr. EMMER of Minnesota.

H.R. 511: Mr. ZINKE.

H.R. 546: Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 555: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 556: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 578: Mr. FARENTHOLD and Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 590: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 602: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 605: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 606: Mrs. BLACK and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 612: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 619: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 624: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 649: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 653: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 662: Mr. HURD of Texas.

H.R. 663: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 672: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 702: Mrs. LUMMIS and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 708: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 712: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 717: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 721: Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.
H.R. 745: Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 748: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 751: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 762: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 767: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 774: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 785: Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 793: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 800: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 815: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 817: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 818: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 829: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 831: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 835: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 842: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. DENT, Ms. MENG, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 846: Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 863: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 868: Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 879: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 911: Mr. MACARTHUR and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 913: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 921: Mr. BARR, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, and Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 923: Mr. GOWDY and Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 932: Mr. BERA, Ms. ESHOO, and Mrs. CAPPES.
H.R. 953: Mr. DENT and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 955: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 971: Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 981: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 986: Mr. HARDY, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. WALKER.
H.R. 990: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 999: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. HARDY.
H.R. 1006: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1025: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1027: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 1034: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 1057: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1062: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia.
H.R. 1078: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 1086: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 1087: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. MACARTHUR.
H.R. 1088: Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 1096: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1111: Mr. FARR, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1130: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1131: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 1133: Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 1141: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1147: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 1149: Mr. RATCLIFFE.
H.R. 1153: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 1174: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1178: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 1188: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms.

MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 1192: Mr. JOLLY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. LEE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1197: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 1198: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1202: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1211: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 1212: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 1234: Mr. OLSON, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. ZINKE.
H.R. 1247: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1257: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 1258: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1269: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 1284: Mr. KEATING, Ms. ESTY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1286: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 1288: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1289: Mr. BEYER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. POLIS, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 1300: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1301: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1342: Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 1343: Mrs. BLACK.
H.R. 1353: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 1356: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1369: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1371: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1378: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1380: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 1384: Mr. MESSER.
H.R. 1391: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1394: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1399: Mr. JONES, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1401: Mr. NOLAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BERA, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 1411: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 1415: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 1419: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1421: Mr. COHEN and Mr. DOGETT.
H.R. 1427: Mr. HARPER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1462: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HARPER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 1464: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 1467: Mr. DENHAM, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 1475: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1479: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 1500: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1515: Mr. YARMUTH and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1516: Mr. POCAN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 1519: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1537: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 1546: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 1559: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1567: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1575: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1595: Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 1598: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 1600: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 1602: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KEATING, Ms. LEE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1610: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 1612: Ms. MCSALLY.
H.R. 1613: Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 1614: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1624: Mr. FLORES, Mr. BARTON, and Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 1627: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 1629: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1650: Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 1654: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1664: Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 1666: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 1676: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1683: Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. MENG, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. BYRNE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. HANNA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1699: Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 1706: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1718: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1728: Mr. HONDA and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1734: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 1736: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1737: Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. ASHFORD.
H.R. 1750: Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 1752: Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 1769: Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1775: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1779: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALZ, Mr. SIRES, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1784: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 1831: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 1844: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 1848: Ms. NORTON and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1852: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 1854: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 1869: Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
H.R. 1875: Mr. FARR.
H.R. 1876: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.
H.R. 1884: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARKE of

New York, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1885: Mr. AMODEI and Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 1910: Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 1924: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1926: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1933: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 1935: Mr. HARDY.

H.R. 1943: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1948: Mr. O'ROURKE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1974: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1986: Mr. DUFFY, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 1993: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 1994: Mr. BABIN and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1995: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. CHABOT

H.R. 2001: Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 2016: Ms. LEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 2017: Mr. WOMACK and Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2025: Mr. BECERRA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. HAHN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HIGGINS, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2032: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 2033: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. ASHFORD.

H.J. Res. 43: Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.J. Res. 45: Mr. ROYCE.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. JONES, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. McHENRY.

H. Con. Res. 19: Mrs. LUMMIS.

H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. CURBELO of Florida and Mr. LAMALFA.

H. Con. Res. 38: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 54: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KIND, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. FATTAH.

H. Res. 119: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H. Res. 130: Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. KING of New York.

H. Res. 154: Mr. HECK of Nevada and Mr. DOGGETT.

H. Res. 157: Mr. POCAN.

H. Res. 158: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. POLIS.

H. Res. 161: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 179: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H. Res. 183: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Res. 209: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H. Res. 216: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Ms. FUDGE.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2028

OFFERED BY: MR. ROTHFUS

AMENDMENT No. 5: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Energy to apply the report entitled "Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Perspective on Exporting Liquefied Natural Gas from the United States", published in the Federal Register on June 4, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 32260), in any public interest determination under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b).

H.R. 2028

OFFERED BY: MR. HUIZENGA OF MICHIGAN

AMENDMENT No. 6: Page 4, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$36,306,000)".

Page 27, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$36,720,000)".

H.R. 2029

OFFERED BY: MR. ROTHFUS

AMENDMENT No. 2: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay a performance award under section 5384 of title 5, United States Code.

H.R. 2029

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT No. 3: At the end of the bill, before the short title, add the following new section:

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the prevailing wage requirements in subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Davis-Bacon Act).

H.R. 2029

OFFERED BY: MR. GOSAR

AMENDMENT No. 4: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) enforce the memorandum from the Veterans Benefit Administration known as Fast Letter 13-10, issued on May 20, 2013; or

(2) create or maintain any patient record-keeping system other than those currently approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office in Washington, D.C.

H.R. 2029

OFFERED BY: MR. RATCLIFFE

AMENDMENT No. 5: At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. 5 _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to propose, plan for, or execute a new or additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

H.R. 2029

OFFERED BY: MR. ROE OF TENNESSEE

AMENDMENT No. 6: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not more than \$4,400,000 of the funds provided by this Act under the heading "Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—General Administration" may be used for the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by \$1,500,000.

H.R. 2029

OFFERED BY: MR. BYRNE

AMENDMENT No. 7: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to transfer any funds from the Veterans Choice Fund established by section 802 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-146; 128 Stat. 1802) to another account of the Department of Veterans Affairs.